



BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1925.

P. A. DORMER, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JARROW :
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow), Ltd.
Walter Street.

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Town Hall,
Jarrow,
June, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report on the health of the borough for the year 1925.

The report is drawn up on lines laid down by the Minister of Health, who requires a " Survey Report " of this nature every five years.

The health statistics for the year are, on the whole, satisfactory; the birth rate is the lowest recorded.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the valuable help I have received from the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Callis), the Matron (Miss Hall), and all the members of my staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. A. DORMER.

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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for 1925.

I. Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.—783 acres (land and inland water).

Population.—1921 Census, 35,576.

Registrar-General's estimate as at 30th June, 1925—
36,540.

Ward Population.	1921 Census.	Estimated as at June 30th, 1925.
North	4,799	4,928
South	8,296	8,520
East	5,109	5,248
West	6,308	6,480
Grange	5,438	5,586
Central	5,625	5,778

Physical Features and General Character of the Area.

The borough occupies a frontage of 5,600 yards on the south bank of the Tyne, about two miles above its outlet, and extends southward for about 1,800 yards. In addition to the Tyne, the other boundaries are :—

- (1) The River Don—Eastern Boundary and part of the Southern.
- (2) County Borough of South Shields—Eastern and Southern Boundary.

(3) Rural District of South Shields—Southern Boundary.

(4) Urban District of Hebburn—Western Boundary.

The general contour of the district is slightly undulating, with a slight fall towards the river, which provides natural drainage and prevents undue dampness of soil. The sub-soil is clay.

Number of inhabited houses (1921) = 6,997.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) = 7,591.

Rateable value = £140,700.

Sum represented by a Penny rate—

(a) General District Rate £559.

(b) Borough Rate £571.

Social Conditions and Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The town is entirely industrial in character, there are no residential suburbs. The work is mainly in connection with the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries. The exposed and arduous nature of the work, probably, to some extent, accounts for the large number of deaths occurring as a result of diseases of the respiratory system and of heart disease.

The Census figures for the year 1921 show that in that year, out of a population of 12,845 males and 12,721 females aged 12 years and over, 11,357 males and 2,542 females were gainfully occupied. The following table (extracted from the Census report) gives the number of persons engaged in the occupations stated:—

Occupations.	Males.	Female.
Fishermen	3	—
Agricultural Occupations	25	10
Mining and Quarrying Occupations	318	—
Workers in the Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	16	2
Makers of Bricks, Pottery, and Glass	3	2
Workers in Chemical Processes—Makers of Paints, Oils, etc.	60	19
Metal Workers	4,547	38
Workers in Precious Metals and Electro Plate	2	1
Electrical Apparatus Makers and Fitters and Electricians	98	14
Makers of Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments	3	—
Workers in Skins and Leather, and Makers of Leather and Leather Substitute Goods	9	2
Textile Workers	11	165
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress	56	145
Makers of Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco	52	55
Workers in Wood and Furniture	457	8

Makers of, and Workers in, Paper; Printers, Bookbinders, Photographers, etc.	54	43
Builders, Bricklayers; Stone and Slate Workers; Contractors	327	1
Painters and Decorators	181	1
Workers in other Materials.....	1	—
Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials	575	12
Persons employed in Gas, Water, and Electricity Undertakings	36	1
Persons employed in Transport and Communication	971	51
Commercial, Finance, and Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks)	552	567
Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence	134	22
Professional Occupations	127	142
Persons employed in Entertainments and Sport	54	39
Persons employed in Personal Service.....	150	859
Clerks and Draughtsmen; Typists	253	255
Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and Packers	75	54
Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants	307	—
Other and Undefined Workers	1,900	34
Retired or Not gainfully occupied	1,488	10,179
TOTAL (aged 12 years and over) gainfully occupied	11,357	2,542

Unemployment.—Owing to the severe depression in the ship-building and engineering trades, there has been a considerable amount of unemployment in Jarrow during the last five years. I am indebted to Mr. Thomson, manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Jarrow, for the following figures:—

Average Number of Unemployed Persons Registered for Work.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1921	3,715	318	96	51	4,180
1922.....	3,928	203	101	95	4,327
1923.....	3,864	187	81	137	4,269
1924.....	3,848	166	72	101	4,187
1925.....	4,264	101	187	63	4,615

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rate.—During 1925, there were 941 births in the borough, giving a birth rate of 25.75 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 26.26 for the previous year. This is the lowest birth rate ever recorded, the next lowest being 25.9 in 1917; the reduction in the birth rate coincides with a similar reduction in England and Wales and in the County of Durham.

Comparison of birth rates :

	Per 1,000 of the Population
England and Wales, 1925	18.3
105 great towns, including London, 1925	18.8
157 smaller towns, 1925	18.3
London, 1925	18.0
Administrative County of Durham, 1925	23.98
Jarrow, 1925	25.75

Comparison with previous years :—

	Jarrow.	England & Wales.
1871—1880	45.2	35.4
1881—1890	40.3	32.4
1891—1900	34.7	29.9
1901—1910	32.4	27.2
1911—1920	30.1	21.8
1921	34.25	22.4
1922	30.08	20.4
1923	27.8	19.7
1924	26.26	18.8
1925	25.75	18.3

Sex and Legitimacy.—Of the total of 941 births in 1925, 479 were male and 462 female. There were 33 illegitimate births, 16 males and 17 females.

Deaths.

During 1925, the deaths of persons normally resident in the borough numbered 567 (529 certified and 38 uncertified). The death rate is equal to 15.5 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 16.46 last year.

Comparison with other areas :—

Provisional figures of general death rate during 1925.

	Per 1,000 of the Population.
England and Wales	12.2
105 great towns, including London	12.2
157 smaller towns	11.2
London	11.7
County of Durham	12.64
Jarrow	15.5

Comparison with previous death rates in Jarrow and England and Wales :—

	Jarrow.	England & Wales.	per 1,000 of population.		
1871 -1880...	23.9	21.4			
1881 -1890...	21.1	19.1	„	„	„
1891 -1900...	19.4	18.2	„	„	„
1901 -1910...	17.9	15.4	„	„	„
1911 -1920...	17.9	14.3	„	„	„
1921.....	17.29	12.1	„	„	„
1922.....	13.72	12.8	„	„	„
1923.....	13.3	11.6	„	„	„
1924.....	16.46	12.2	„	„	„
1925.....	15.5	12.2	„	„	„

As will be seen from this table, though the death rate in Jarrow is still considerably higher than that of England and Wales, both rates are decreasing steadily at approximately the same rate.

Amongst the main causes of death are the following :-

Tuberculosis, which is responsible for 100 deaths. This is equal to a death rate of 2.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 2.57 in 1924. Of these 100 deaths, 81 or 2.22 per 1,000 of the population were due to tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and 19 or 0.52 per 1,000 population to other tuberculous diseases.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has always been responsible for a large number of deaths in Jarrow. During the last five years, the death rates per 1,000 population due to this disease were as follows :—

1921.....	2.3	per 1,000 population.		
1922.....	1.5	„	„	
1923.....	1.1	„	„	
1924.....	1.67	„	„	
1925.....	2.22	„	„	

The highest death rate recorded in Jarrow from pulmonary tuberculosis was 2.3 per 1,000 population in 1921, and the lowest recorded was 1.0 per 1,000 population in 1900 and in 1904.

Cancer was responsible for 34 deaths, equal to a death rate of 0.93 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.04 in 1924.

Heart Disease was the cause of 52 deaths, equal to a death rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.26 in 1924.

Respiratory Diseases (non-tubercular) accounted for a total of 128 deaths, equal to a death rate of 3.5 per 1,000 of the population. Of these diseases, pneumonia was responsible for 70 deaths and bronchitis 54.

Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth.—35 deaths

were, in 1925, classified under this heading, equal to a death rate of 0.96 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.13 last year.

It will be seen that these five principal causes of death are responsible for 349 deaths out of a total of 567.

The following table gives the general death rates and the death rates for these five principal causes of death per 1,000 of population, for the borough as a whole and for each of the wards for the year 1925 :—

	General	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases non- tubercular	Congenital Debility, etc.	Cancer	Heart Disease
Borough of Jarrow	15.5	2.22	3.5	0.96	0.93	1.4
North Ward	19.27	2.03	5.07	1.21	0.81	1.42
South Ward	12.44	1.99	2.11	1.17	1.28	1.52
East Ward	20.57	2.66	4.38	1.33	1.33	1.90
West Ward	14.66	1.30	3.70	0.77	0.46	1.08
Grange Ward	9.12	1.96	1.78	0.53	0.53	0.89
Central Ward	19.38	3.46	4.84	0.69	1.03	1.73

Respiratory diseases (including pulmonary tuberculosis) are more prevalent in Jarrow than in the country generally, though these diseases are very common on the north-east coast as a whole.

Under the present conditions of overcrowding, in which many of the people of the borough are living, the chances of anyone having a reasonable prospect of recovering from pulmonary tuberculosis are poor, and, in addition, the patient may be a source of considerable danger to the other inmates of the house. To provide adequate treatment in an overcrowded house for a case of pneumonia is practically an impossibility.

Out of 233 cases of pneumonia notified during 1925, there were 70 deaths (equal to a death mortality of 30%).

Pneumonia is a disease in which skilled nursing is of paramount importance. It is also a disease which claims many of its victims from those in the prime of life, who often have many others dependent upon them. It might be advisable to consider the desirability of admitting cases of pneumonia from overcrowded houses to the Isolation Hospital; there is no doubt that if this were done, many valuable lives would be saved. The main arguments against this course are (a) The number of such cases occurring in the borough would take up all the present space in the hospital, and (b) There is a certain risk attached to moving a case of pneumonia.

The following table gives the causes and ages at death of persons during 1925 :—

Infant Mortality.—During 1925, there were 105 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, equal to an infant mortality rate of 111.58 per 1,000 births, as compared with 110.7 last year.

The infant mortality rate during 1925 in other districts is as follows :

England and Wales	75	per 1,000 births.
105 great towns	79	„ „ „
157 smaller towns	74	„ „ „
London	67	„ „ „
County of Durham	99	„ „ „

Comparison with previous years :—

Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 births.		
	Jarrow.	England & Wales.
1871—1880	175	149
1881—1890	152	142
1891—1900	158	153
1901—1910	142	128
1911—1920	119	100
1921	116.93	83
1922	86.87	77
1923	80.9	69
1924	110.7	75
1925	111.58	75

As will be seen from this table, the infant mortality rate in the borough, though tending to fall, has not, during recent years, been falling so quickly as the rate for the country as a whole.

The chief causes of death in infants under 1 year of age, as will be seen from the table on page 12 are (out of a total of 105 deaths in infants under 1 year of age) :—

(a) Respiratory diseases (i.e. pneumonia and bronchitis) 34 deaths, and (b) ante-natal causes (i.e. congenital malformations, premature birth, and atrophy, debility, and marasmus) which caused 35 deaths. Though environmental conditions, overcrowding and the like, may be responsible for a certain number of the deaths attributed to respiratory diseases, this cannot be said of the diseases due to pre-natal causes.

The infant mortality rates in the various wards during 1925 were as follows :—

North	138.32
South	110.04
East	96.59
West	98.36
Grange	37.50
Central	175.32

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age, 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																																					
All Causes	{ Certified		1 Week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 Weeks.		4 Weeks and under 3 Months.		3 to 6 Months.		6-9 Months.		9-12 Months.		Total under 1 Year.		North.		South.		East		West.		Foreign.		Central		TOTAL.		
	Uncertified		1	..	4	5	7	34	2	22	20	14	12	102	22	17	17	18	3	25	102	3	2	3	1	1	..	18	..	3	25	102					
Small Pox	
Chicken Pox	
Measles	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	..	5	..	
Scarlet Fever	1	
Diphtheria and Croup	
Whooping Cough	1	..	1	3	5	
Diarrhoea	1	1	..	2	1	1	
Enteritis	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	..	1	3	2	
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	..	1	2	
Other Tubercular Diseases	
Congenital Malformations	2	2	2	
Premature Birth	12	3	2	19	..	2	..	1	21	3	6	4	5	1	21	..
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	3	1	4	2	7	..	14	3	4	2	5	..	14	..	
Atelactasis	1	1	1	1	..	
Injury at Birth	
Erysipelas	
Syphilis	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	3	..
Rickets	
Meningitis	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	3	..	
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	..	
Gastritis	1	1	
Laryngitis	
Bronchitis	2	2	4	5	2	1	15	4	1	1	3	6	15	..	
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	6	4	19	5	2	4	2	6	10	..		
Suffocation (overlying)	
Other causes	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	
TOTALS	19	4	6	7	36	22	15	12	105	22	18	17	18	3	27	105	22	18	17	18	3	27	105	22	18	17	18	3	27	105	22	18	17	18	3	27	105

The Amount of Poor Law Relief. I am indebted to Mr. James, Relieving Officer, for the following particulars :—

" The number of persons in receipt of Outdoor Relief in the Parish of Jarrow during the year January 1st to December 31st, 1925, inclusive, was :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Persons.	Cost.		
					£	s.	d.
Gross Total	36389	47320	91802	175511	28347	6	9
Total Weekly Average...	699	910	1761	3375	545	2	9

" This shows a substantial decrease of the number of persons in receipt of relief and costs as compared with the year 1924, when the figures were as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Persons.	Cost.		
					£	s.	d.
Gross Total	65409	76323	171625	313357	36140	2	0
Total Weekly Average...	1258	1468	3300	6026	695	0	0

Special causes of sickness or invalidity. See under "Deaths."

II. General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.—Cases of Tuberculosis from Jarrow are sent to sanatoria and hospitals provided by the County of Durham. During 1925, 59 cases of Tuberculosis from Jarrow were sent to institutions, none of which are within the district.
2. MATERNITY.—Nil.
3. CHILDREN.—Beds are available, under the County Council's Scheme, for children suffering from surgical tuberculosis in several hospitals and sanatoria outside the district.
4. FEVER.—Primrose Hill Isolation Hospital, provided by the Jarrow Corporation, and situated outside the Borough in the South Shields Rural District, about one mile from Jarrow Town Hall.

In November, 1925, the Council instructed the medical officer of health to prepare a report on the accommodation for patients and staff at Primrose Hill Isolation Hospital, with a view to preparing a scheme for further accommodation. The report is as follows :—

PRESENT BUILDINGS :

- (a) The Administrative Block.
- (b) One block containing four wards and a duty room, capable of accommodating thirteen patients, but only two diseases—allowing for adults of both sexes.
- (c) A block, comprising—laundry, disinfecting chamber, ambulance shed, mortuary and store.
- (d) A block consisting of a van shed and coal-house.
- (e) An ash-pit and ash-closet (for use of porter-gardener).
- (f) The original fever hospital, a wooden building consisting of two rooms and a bathroom, at present the only available bedroom accommodation for the cook and maids.
- (g) The old wooden small-pox block.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BUILDINGS IN DETAIL.

(a) Administrative Block.—On the ground floor there are six rooms, viz. :—the matron's and nurses' dining and sitting rooms, one bedroom, and the kitchen, scullery and larder. On the first floor are four bedrooms, a bathroom, water-closet and linen store.

The sitting room and dining room are too small for present requirements. The bedroom accommodation is inadequate, as there are not sufficient rooms to give one bedroom to each nurse, and, in addition, the rooms are too small.

It is impossible to put the nurse occupying the downstairs bedroom on night duty, because, owing to the close proximity of the kitchen and a busy passage she could get little sleep during the day.

There is no private room where the matron or medical superintendent may interview parents and transact business.

There is no dispensary. At present the stock of drugs and medical equipment is kept in a cupboard in one of the wards—a most undesirable arrangement.

The kitchen is too small for the amount of cooking which must be done there, and in addition it is the only available sitting-room for the cook and maids.

(b) The Ward Block.—The wards in the fever block are satisfactory as far as they go, except that the floors in two of the wards require repairs or renewal.

One may say that there is no bathroom accommodation. The present bathrooms are merely passages, the baths are out-of-date, the rooms are insufficiently heated and there is no hot water laid on for the baths. The concrete floor becomes flooded with bath water in the process of emptying the bath.

The water-closets and slop sinks open directly into the passage and there is no means of cross ventilation. They should be placed in annexes separated from the wards by cross ventilated lobbies.

(c) This block—laundry, disinfecting chamber, and mortuary—is sufficient for present requirements, so long as the laundry is hand done.

(d) Ambulance sheds are satisfactory.

(e) The ash-pit and outside ash-closet ought to be removed and replaced by sanitary ash-bins and a water-closet.

(f) The present bed and bath-room accommodation for the cook and maids is most unsatisfactory. For reasons of health, comfort and discipline, they ought to be housed in the administrative block.

(g) The old wooden small-pox pavilion is, by the nature of the materials from which it is constructed, absolutely unsuitable for the treatment of persons suffering from acute diseases in a climate such as ours, owing to the fact that it is practically impossible to maintain a suitable even temperature in such a building during extremes of hot and cold weather. In addition, the present building is in a state of decay and ought to be demolished. The building was condemned in 1914 and it has deteriorated considerably since then.

PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

(a) In the Administrative Block, sufficient bedroom, sitting-room, dining-room and bathroom accommodation for the matron, nurses, cook and maids. Accommodation for a resident laundress is desirable also, as it is not satisfactory that a person who comes into such intimate contact with infected bedding and clothing should reside off the premises.

In addition, an office and dispensary and a larger kitchen and domestic offices are required.

(b) Ward Blocks. Beds.—In order to isolate the three usual diseases—scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric (typhoid fever)—the minimum number of beds necessary is calculated as one per thousand of the population; in a town such as this, where, on account of the number of one and two roomed houses and the number of tenement dwellings, isolation at home is quite impossible in the vast majority of cases, one bed per eight hundred of the population would probably be a better estimate of the number of beds required. On the lowest estimate the number of beds required in Jarrow is 36.

Ward Accommodation.—At least six wards are required for adults of both sexes suffering from these three diseases.

Observation Wards.—Observation wards for doubtful cases and cases of mixed infection—i.e. scarlet fever and chicken-pox or diphtheria and scarlet fever—are an urgent necessity.

From the point of view of a medical officer of health, the lack of Observation Wards is a very serious matter. When confronted with doubtful cases of infectious disease one has sometimes to take big risks unless there is available a ward where the patient may be isolated for a few days without danger to himself or others.

In addition to the three diseases mentioned, the local authority is required to provide isolation for encephalitis lethargica (sleepy sickness)

and cerebro spinal meningitis (spotted fever). And in times of epidemic to provide beds for measles and summer diarrhoea, if at all possible.

(c) The Present Ward Block.—Proper bathrooms—capable of being adequately heated ought to be provided.

The present water-closets and slop sinks ought to be replaced by sanitary annexes separated from the wards by cross ventilated lobbies.

(d) Ash-bins and an outside water-closet (for use of the porter-gardener), to replace the ash-pit and ash-closet.

5. SMALL-POX.—Whiteleas Hospital, situated outside the Borough, serves a considerable combined district, of which Jarrow is a constituent authority.

Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

Cases of the above types are admitted to the Union Infirmary at Harton, South Shields.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases. The Corporation ambulance, a horse-drawn vehicle.

(b) For Non-Infectious Cases.—Two motor ambulances, provided by the local St. John's Ambulance Association.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Clinic, etc.	Situation.	Provided by	Nature of Accommodation.
(a) Maternity & Child Welfare	90 Ellison St., Jarrow.	Jarrow Corporation.	1. Infant Consultations. 2. Nursing Mother do. 3. Antenatal do. 4. Mothercraft Classes.
(b) School Clinic	Town Hall, Jarrow.	Jarrow Corporation.	1. Treatment of Minor Ailments. 2. Treatment of Defective Vision by Refraction. 3. Inspection of Special Cases.
(c) Tuberculosis Clinic	Kent Street, Jarrow.	Durham County Council.	1. General Consultations. 2. Treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis.
(d) Venereal Diseases	Royal Infirmary, Newcastle.	Durham County Council.	1. Consultation. 2. Treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Office.	Name of Officer, Whole or Part Diplomas, etc.	Time.	Salary Contribution under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.
Medical Officer of Health School Medical Officer Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme	P. A. Dormer, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.	Whole Time.	Under both.
Chief Sanitary Inspector		J. S. Callis, A.R.S.I.	Whole Time. Public Health Acts.
Chief Housing Inspector			
Asst. Sanitary Inspector		R. C. Thompson Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.	Whole Time. No.
Asst. Housing Inspector			
Matron of Isolation Hospital	Miss E. Hall, Cert. and Regis. Nurse, Cert. Midwife.	Whole Time.	No.
Health Visitors	Mrs. Morris, Cert. Nurse, Cert. Midwife.	Whole Time.	Exchequer Grants.
	Mrs. D. Baty, Cert. and Regis. Nurse, Cert. Midwife.	Whole Time.	Do.
Clerk	Miss B. Cooper. (to Oct. 31st, 1925) Francis J. Thompson (from Nov. 1st, 1925)	Whole Time.	No.
Clerk (School and Maternity and Child Welfare)	Miss I. Besford.	Whole Time.	Exchequer Grants.

Professional Nursing in the Home.**(a) General.**

The local District Nursing Association, which is independent both of the Jarrow Corporation and of the Durham County Council, provides two nurses for general district work.

(b) For Infectious Diseases.

1. Two Health Visitors, provided by the Jarrow Corporation, devote a proportion of their time to the home nursing of :—

Infantile Diarrhoea.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Pneumonia in Infants.

Measles.

Whooping Cough. } Complicated by Pneumonia.

2. One Tuberculosis Health Visitor, provided by the Durham County Council, devotes part of her time to visiting cases of Tuberculosis in the homes ; but her duties are mainly advisory, not nursing.

Midwives.

(a) No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

(b) Number of midwives practising in district..... 11

Chemical Work.—The Public Analyst (part-time) for the borough is C. J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Darlington.

During the year, 67 samples of foods and drugs were submitted for analysis, the details being as follows :—

New Milk	49 samples.
Malt Vinegar	3 „
Butter	3 „
Lard	2 „
White Pepper	2 „
Coffee	3 „
Baking Powder	2 „
Nutmeg	1 „
Ground Mace	1 „
Ground Almonds ...	1 „

—
67
—

Of these, 54 samples were found to be genuine, and 13 adulterated.

List of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, and Local Regulations relating to the public health, in force in the district, with dates of adoption :—

(a) Adoptive Acts.

Title of Act adopted.	Date of Adoption.
Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899	11th September, 1902.
Sections 4 and 5 and 16 to 20 of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890...	11th February, 1891.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890...	8th April, 1891.
Notification of Births Act, 1907.....	12th September, 1912.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907:	
Sections 79, 81, 84 (Part VII.).	
Sections 88, 89, 90 (Part VIII.).	
Part IX.	8th February, 1910.
Sections 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33 (Part II.).	
Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 (Part II.).	
Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 68 (Part IV.).	
Parts V. and VI. and Sections 93, 94, and 95 (Part XV.).....	22nd December, 1911.
Sections 39 to 42 (Part III.).....	23rd March, 1914.
Sections 51 and 61.....	13th November, 1922.

(b) Byelaws.

Subject.	Date of Adoption.
(1) As to New Streets and Buildings	16th March, 1878.
(2) As to Prevention of Nuisances	16th March, 1878.
(3) As to Common Lodging-Houses	24th May, 1878.
(4) As to Slaughter Houses	2nd August, 1878.
(5) As to Houses Let in Lodgings	28th May, 1879.
(6) Offensive Trades	24th November, 1925.

(c) Regulations.

Subject.	Date of Adoption.
As to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops...	12th December, 1807.

III. Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

Water.—The whole of the population of the borough is supplied with water by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company. The supply is constant and ample.

The water is pumped from deep wells in Magnesian Limestone at a depth of from 200 to 500 feet.

The wells are lined out to a considerable depth, in order to exclude

surface drainage, and the water is of an exceptionally high degree of purity and is one of the finest drinking waters in the country.

Frequent and systematic examinations of the water from all the wells are made to ensure that the water actually supplied is free from any harmful matters. Chemical analysis shows little variation from year to year, whilst the water bacteriologically is of the highest quality.

Analytical and bacteriological results obtained in the Company's laboratories are as follows :

Total Solids	44.00
Lime (CaO)	12.40
Magnesia (MgO)	4.36
Sulphate (SO ₃)	5.86
Nitrate (N ₂ O ₅)	1.71
Chlorine	3.50
Alkalinity	27.00
Total Hardness	23.42

Results in parts per 100,000 except Hardness, which is in degrees (Clark).

Bacteriological Examination.

Organisms growing on Agar at 21°C after 96 hours.

42 per cubic centimetre.

Organisms growing on Agar at 37°C after 48 hours.

10 per cubic centimetre.

No B. Coli was found in quantities of 1, 10, and 100 cubic centimetres of the water.

Rivers and Streams.—The River Don, a small sluggish stream, which skirts the south and east wards and flows into the Tyne at the east end of the borough, is, in this part, practically an open sewer, receiving sewage both from East Boldon and from the Borough of Jarrow.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewage of the town enters the Tyne without any preliminary treatment. Four sewers from Jarrow enter the Tyne direct, while three (in addition to the Boldon sewer) enter the Don.

During 1924, a new relief sewer (24in.) was laid from Albert Road to the Don, down Edward Street and Howard Street. This has effectually relieved the flooding that used to take place in Albert Road at high tide during storms.

In 1925, new sewers were laid in the following back streets :—
 (a) Duke Street and Lord Street back. (b) Lord Street and Earl Street back. (c) Earl Street and Knight Street back.

Closet Accommodation.—There are no privy middens in the area, the ash closet being the prevailing type prior to 1925.

During the year, the Council decided to convert the whole of the closets in the area to the water-carriage system, and a grant having been obtained from the Unemployment Grants Committee, it was decided to start with the conversion under Section 39 (4) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907. The following streets were dealt with under the first scheme of closet conversion :—

Northbourne Road, Albert Road, Blackett Street, Franklin Street, Nansen Street, Pine Street, Park Road, North View, South View, York Street, Kent Street, Surrey Street, Sussex Street, Wood Terrace, Coquet Street, Dillon Street, Wansbeck Road, Bede Burn Road, Breamish Street, Beaumont Terrace, Victoria Terrace, Wellesley Street, Kitchener Terrace, Havelock Terrace, Roberts Terrace, Field Terrace, Suffolk Street, Croft Terrace, Borough Road, Hurworth Place, Hurworth Street, Maud Street, Frederick Street, Bridge Street, Victor Street, Ernest Street, Monkton Terrace, Oak Street, Maple Street, Elm Street, Holly Street, Hill Street, Birch Street, Beech Street, Fir Street, Prince Consort Road, Stephen Street, Clervaux Terrace, St. Paul's Road, Raglan Street, Percy Street, Derby Street, Wilberforce Street, Russell Street, Stothard Street, Dee Street, Salem Street, Hope Street, Randolph Street, Harold Street, Howard Street, Cobden Street, Catherine Street, Duke Street, Lord Street, Earl Street, Knight Street, Grange Road West, Wear Street, Clayton Street, Church Street, Station Street, Sheldon Street, Clyde Street, Edgar Street, Napier Street, Ellison Street, Edith Street, Caroline Street, Grant Street, Railway Street, Humbert Street, Leopold Street, Arthur Street, and Connaught Terrace.

Scavenging.—The scavenging is in the hands of the Borough Engineer's department. Ash closets, ash boxes, and ash bins are emptied once a week, and the contents taken out to sea.

In each case where an ash closet is converted into a water closet, movable covered ash bins are provided. 1,030 bins were provided during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—I have received the following report from Mr. John S. Callis, Chief Sanitary Inspector, under Article 19 (12) of the Sanitary Officers' Order of 1922 :—

Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	Number of informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after notice
Dwelling-houses and Schools			
Foul Conditions	32	...	32
Structural Defects	264	3	264
Overcrowding	1	...	1
Lodging-houses	16	...	16
Dairies and Milkshops
Cowsheds	4	...	4
Bakchouses
Slaughter-houses	41	...	41
Ashpits and Privies
Deposits of refuse and manure	10	...	10
Waterclosets	5	2	5
Defective Yard Paving	9	1	9
House Drainage—			
Detective Traps	—	—	—
No Disconnection from Sewers	—	—	—
Other Faults	45	2	45
Water Supply	13	1	13
Pigsties	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	2	—	2
Smoke Nuisances.....	10	1	10
Other Nuisances—			
Insufficient Ventilation	8	—	8
Defective Ash-boxes	74	1	74
Box Closet Conversions.....	—	3207	1030
Totals.....	534	3218	1564

II. WATER, FOOD AND DRUGS.

Number.

Samples of Water taken for analysis	nil
Samples of Water Condemned as unfit for use	nil
Seizure of Unwholesome Food	88
Convictions for Exposing or Selling Unwholesome Food	nil
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	67
Samples of Food and Drugs found Adulterated	4

Seizures of Unwholesome Food.

2 barrels of Pickled Maws.
 34 couples of English Rabbits.
 6 stones 6 lbs. of Bacon.
 3 whole Carcases of Beef and Organs.
 1 " " Mutton and Organs.
 1 " " Pork and Organs.
 1 Fore-quarter of English Beef.

Beast Parts.	Pig Parts.
3 heads.	3 heads.
1 tongue.	4 lungs.
24 lungs.	1 liver.
2 hearts.	1 heart.
20 livers.	6 mesenteric fats.
5 mesenteric fats.	1 pork shank.
1 stomach.	
1 intestines.	

III. PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

	Number.
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	899
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	884
Schools Disinfected after Infectious Disease	2
Prosecutions for Exposure of infected persons or things	nil
Convictions for Exposure of infected persons or things	nil

IV. GENERAL.

	Number.
Number of New Houses erected during year	62
Number of such Houses occupied during year	62
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets	nil
Ashpit-privies converted into Water-closets	nil
Ash-closets converted into Water-closets	1,030
Total number of Water-closets in District	2,159
“ “ “ Ash-closets “	4,813
“ “ “ Ash-pit privies “	nil

JOHN S. CALLIS,

Sanitary Inspector.

To Dr. Dormer,
Medical Officer of Health, Jarrow.
May 8th, 1926.

Smoke Abatement.—There was no action taken with regard to smoke abatement during the year.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

Common Lodging-Houses.—There are eight Common Lodging-Houses in the borough, providing accommodation for 290 males and 12 females.

These premises are kept under strict and frequent supervision by the sanitary inspectors, and are found generally to be in a satisfactory condition.

Fried Fish Shops.—During the year, byelaws for the control of fried fish shops were adopted, this trade being classified as an Offensive Trade.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the borough.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries).	900	nil	nil
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries).	192	1	nil
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises).	nil	nil	nil
Totals.....	1092	1	nil

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No. of Prosecutions
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances :—				
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective				
Not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total.....	1	1	nil	nil

There are no outworkers in the borough.

Schools.—With the exception of St. Bede's Senior Boys', St. Bede's Infants', and St. Peter's Mixed and Infants', the schools in the borough are modern buildings, satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.

It was not found necessary to close any schools during the year in order to prevent the spread of infectious disease.

IV. Housing.

(I.) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

The majority of the houses are flats or tenements, with small paved yards abutting on a back lane.

According to the 1921 Census, the total of 7,260 private dwellings in the borough was divided as follows:—

1. Undivided private houses	2,503
2. Structurally divided private houses	929
3. Blocks of flats, tenements, etc.	3,542
4. Shops	267
5. Others	19
	—
	7,260
	—

Percentage of structurally separate dwellings:—Private houses 34 per cent., Maisonettes, Flats, and Tenements 62 per cent., Attached to Shops, Offices, and Warehouses 4 per cent.

(2) (a) **Extent of shortage or excess of houses.**

(b) **Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.**

In 1919, it was calculated that 2,600 new houses would be required to meet the estimated shortage of houses. The following table gives the number of houses erected during the last five years:—

	As part of the municipal housing scheme.	Total erected.
1921.....	18	32
1922.....	160	174
1923.....	18	36
1924.....	28	40
1925.....	36	62
	—	—
	260	344
	—	—

The following figures, taken from the 1921 Census Report, are interesting in this connection :

Number of private families occupying the following number of rooms :

No. of rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10 & over.
Private families .	886	2434	1885	1288	499	523	65	20
Population in private families	2895	11488	9239	6295	2210	2382	311	103

(II.) OVERCROWDING.

(1) **Extent.**—The number of persons living in overcrowded conditions in 1911 and 1921 were as follows :—

1911	12,449 persons	37.80%	of the total private family population.
1921	14,782	42.30%	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

The causes of the increase of overcrowding are difficult to discover. The population of the borough in the ten years 1911 to 1921 increased by 2,218, and in the same period the number of private families increased by 719, while the number of structurally separate* dwellings increased by 995. The average number of persons per family was 4.80 in 1911, and 4.60 in 1921.

Judging by the amount of overcrowding still present in the poorer parts of the town, and by the number of applicants on the waiting list for Corporation houses, there is still a considerable shortage of houses in Jarrow.

Overcrowding per acre is marked especially in the Central and North wards.

The following table, taken from the Census Report of 1921, gives the acreage, population, private families, and dwellings in the Borough :—

	Area in statute acres (land and inland water).	Total Population.					Private Families and Dwellings.					
		1911.		1921.			Private families.	Population in private families.	* Structurally separate dwellings occupied.	Rooms occupied.	Rooms per persons.	
		Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Females						Persons per acre.
JARROW ...	783	33726	35576	17849	17727	45.4	7591	34932	6997	23107	0.66	
Wards.												
North ...	43	4447	4799	2418	2381	111.6	1021	4781	844	2259	0.47	
South ...	315	7960	8296	4116	4180	26.3	1773	8293	1658	6048	0.73	
East ...	135	4749	5109	2608	2501	37.6	1078	4970	943	2312	0.47	
West ...	125	5578	6308	3238	3070	50.5	1291	6126	1195	3749	0.61	
Grange ...	128	5890	5438	2539	2899	42.5	1287	5389	1243	5841	1.08	
Central ...	36	5102	5626	2930	2696	156.3	1411	5373	1076	2898	0.54	

* NOTE.—A structurally separate dwelling has been defined for the Census as any room or set of rooms, intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing or staircase. Thus each flat in a block of flats is a separate unit; a private house which has not been structurally subdivided is similarly a single unit whether occupied by one family or by several families. But where a private house has been subdivided into maisonettes or portions, each having its front door opening on to a street or on to a common landing or staircase to which visitors have access, then each such portion is treated as a separate unit.

(2) **Causes.** The amount of unemployment in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, and the shortage of houses in the borough, are the principal causes of overcrowding.

(III.) FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(a) **General standard of houses in the area.**—The general standard of houses in the area is poor. Many of the houses of the tenement type are badly designed, tenements being entered from air locked and ill-lighted stair heads.

In addition, few of the tenement houses in the more congested quarters of the town have water supplied inside the house or a proper store for food.

The houses are (with the exception of 51 old pit cottages) brick built and roofed with slate.

(b) **General character of the defects found in unfit houses.**

- (1) Dampness in walls from perished brickwork.
- (2) Defective roofs and spouting.
- (3) Defective lighting and ventilation—particularly on the stair heads in tenement houses.
- (4) Defective cooking stoves.
- (5) Defective ash closets.

(c) Some defects are due to deliberate acts of waste and neglect by the tenants, but in the majority of cases, the defects are due to the fact that many of the houses were built of indifferent materials and are very difficult to repair.

(2) **General action taken as regards unfit houses under—**

(a) **The Public Health Acts.**—264 notices were served under the Public Health Acts for structural defects.

(b) **The Housing Acts.**—129 informal notices were served under the Housing Acts on the owners of houses during the year. Action was taken on the informal notice in 38 cases, but in 83 cases it was necessary for the Local Authority to serve a Statutory Notice, and in 11 cases the work had to be done by the Borough Engineer.

(IV.) UNHEALTHY AREAS.

During 1925, it was proposed to deal with a portion of the Albion Street and Cambrian Street area (in the Central ward) which had been scheduled as an Unhealthy Area on September 9th, 1920.

A portion of the area was chosen, which, it was estimated, could be dealt with for an annual loss of £1,200, £600 of which was offered by the Ministry of Health.

The area represented is bounded on the south side by the northern side of High Street from Nos. 388 to 336, and on the north side by that portion of Cambrian Street between Nos. 10 and 58. It includes Nos. 1 to 61 on the south side of Albion Street and Nos. 26 to 52 on the north side of Albion Street, also Nos. 12 to 56 on the south side of Cambrian Street and Nos. 71 to 79 Monkton Road.

It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, involving 127 occupied houses (excluding lodging-houses), 65 (51%) of which were overcrowded.

After consideration of the medical officer's report, dated February 6th, 1925, representing this as an Unhealthy Area, it was decided at the March meeting of the Council that the further consideration of Unhealthy Areas within the borough be deferred for two years, on the expiration of which period the whole question shall be considered in all its bearings.

(V.) BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, TO HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, AND TO TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

The whole question of the revision of the byelaws in the borough is at present under consideration.

The byelaws with regard to houses let in lodgings have not been revised since 1879. No action has been taken under them in recent years, and no register of houses let in lodgings has been kept. Sub-letting and the taking in of lodgers is at present so common in the town that before any effective steps could be taken to deal with the matter, it would be necessary to appoint an additional sanitary inspector.

There are no byelaws with regard to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	62
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923, or 1924:	
(i) By the Local Authority.....	36
(ii) By other bodies or persons.....	26

I.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	590
--	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	129
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	129

2.—Remedy of defects without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	514
---	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	129
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices...	83
(a) by owners	72
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	11
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	Nil.

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	461
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by owners	10
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders.....	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ..	Nil.
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.

V. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply.

(i.) Action taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle.

During the year the Council decided to have the milk retailed in the town examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli. It was arranged that the necessary examination of the milk should be done at the Department of Bacteriology, University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Eight samples were taken during 1925, of which seven were clear, and one contained tubercle bacilli. As the herd from which the positive sample was obtained belonged to a farm outside the borough in the County area, the County Medical Officer of Health was informed; he took steps to have the affected cow discovered and slaughtered. On post-mortem examination, the suspected cow showed unmistakable signs of tubercle. Subsequently, a bulk sample from the herd was found to be free from tubercle bacilli, proving that only one cow of the herd had been giving tuberculous milk and that the culprit had been discovered.

(ii.) A licence was granted during the year to Messrs. Carrick's (Dairies) Ltd., for the sale of grade A (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.

(b) Meat.

(i.) The butchers in the borough give notice at the health office each week, of the places and times of slaughter.

No arrangements have been made with regard to meat marking. Condemned meat is burned in the Corporation Destructor.

(ii.) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.—Prior to these regulations coming into force, a meeting of the local butchers was called, with the Chairman of the Health Committee in the chair. The

town clerk and medical officer of health explained the regulations and answered questions on points in doubt. Subsequently, a notice was sent to each butcher, giving details of the steps which must be taken to make his premises comply with the regulations.

Of the twenty-one slaughter-houses in the borough, the same room was used as a slaughter-house and a shop in five instances; gut scraping was carried on in the slaughter-house in fifteen cases, and tripe cleaning in six. Seventeen butchers used the slaughter-house for the preparation of food.

Little difficulty was experienced except in the five cases, in which the same room was used both as a slaughter-house and a shop. In one of these premises slaughtering was discontinued, and one butcher built a modern slaughter-house in conjunction with his present shop. In the remaining three cases, up to the end of 1925, although the building had not actually started, the owners of the premises were preparing plans to build modern slaughter-houses.

In the other cases in which the premises did not comply with the regulations, because work other than "the slaughtering or dressing of a carcase" was carried on in the slaughter-house, the necessary re-arrangement of the work was made in ten cases; in the remaining, the cramped condition of the premises renders re-arrangement difficult, but these premises are being kept under observation, and the necessity of providing better accommodation is being kept before the occupiers.

(iii.) There is no public slaughter-house in the borough.

Slaughter-houses in Jarrow.

	In 1920.		In Jan. 1925.		In Dec. 1925.
Registered	—	...	—	...	—
Licensed	21	...	21	...	21

The following number of carcases and parts of carcases were condemned for the reasons stated:—

		Bovines.		Sheep		Pigs.	
		Whole Carcases	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Whole Carcases	Part Carcases
Tuberculosis	...	3	47	1	15
Other diseases	10
Unsoundness	1	1

In addition, 6 stones 6 lbs. of bacon, 2 barrels of pickled maws,

and 34 couples of rabbits were condemned on account of unsoundness.

(c) Other Foods.

There are 11 bakehouses in the borough. They are found generally to be in a satisfactory condition.

All premises in the borough where food is stored or prepared for sale are kept under observation by the staff of the health department. With the exception of the premises where ice cream is prepared, they are found generally to be quite satisfactory.

(d) There have been no cases of food poisoning in the area during the year.

(e) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. (See page 19, under "Chemical Work.")

(f) Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 & 1917.—No samples were taken under these regulations during 1925.

VI. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

The following table gives the number of infectious diseases notified during the years 1921 to 1925.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Smallpox	1
Scarlet Fever	57	73	139	91	43
Diphtheria	13	13	26	14	11
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1	1	...
Puerperal Fever	2	3	...	7	5
Pneumonia	223	204	146	302	233
Erysipelas	30	13	14	25	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	5	1	4	10
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1
Poliomyelitis	3	2	...	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	6	1
Chicken Pox	26	44	58	50	204
Malaria	2
Infantile Diarrhoea	159	33	...	108	88
Tuberculosis					
(a) of respiratory system	119	104	111	99	140
(b) other forms	53	57	63	98	94

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined at the Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; the results during 1925 were as follows:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria Swabs	12	28	40
Enteric Fever	—	2	2
Sputum for tubercle bacilli	5	56	61

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A stock of diphtheria antitoxin is kept in the health office for use by private practitioners for patients resident in the borough. 6,400 units were given out in 1925.

Smallpox. One case of Smallpox was notified during the year. The patient, a boy aged 16, attended the Jarrow Secondary School. He had never been vaccinated. The source of infection could not be traced. There were no further cases infected by this patient.

No use has been made of the Schick or Dick tests.

Two primary and four re-vaccinations were done by the medical officer of health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Infectious diseases occurring in school children are notified by the head teachers and school attendance officers. The following gives the numbers so notified during the last five years:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Mumps	48	153	25	9	12
Whooping Cough	199	101	62	2	100
German Measles	1	—	—	18	14
Chicken Pox	48	74	40	48	137
Measles	355	6	107	82	349

As will be seen from the table, measles, whooping cough, and chicken pox, were all prevalent during the year 1925.

There was no epidemic of influenza during 1925. Ten deaths were attributed to this disease.

There are no facilities in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons. Premises exposed to infection are disinfected by fumigation under the supervision of a sanitary inspector, after which, liquid disinfectants and disinfectant soap are supplied to the occupier with instructions for their use. When necessary, bedding and such like articles are removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
during the year 1925.**

Disease.	Cases		
	Total Cases Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	1	1	nil
Scarlet Fever	43	43	1
Diphtheria	10	11	nil
Enteric Fever	nil	nil	nil
Puerperal Fever	5	nil	1
Pneumonia	233	1	69
Erysipelas	20	nil	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	nil	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	nil	nil
Poliomyelitis	1	nil	nil
Infantile Diarrhoea	93	nil	8
Chicken-pox	204	nil	nil
Membranous Croup	1	nil	nil

1 case of tonsillitis was removed to Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1925.—Analysis of Notifications and Deaths under specified Age Groups.

Diseases.	Cases notified by age groups.													Deaths by age groups.												
	All ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	All ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65
Diphtheria	11	1	...	11	11	...	5	2	1
Scarlet Fever	43	1	...	2	2	2	16	10	3	5	2	1	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	nil.
Pneumonia	233	35	25	24	21	12	26	15	7	25	11	21	11	69	19	15	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	10	5
Small-pox—Cholera	1	1
Plague Typhus	nil.	1
Puerperal Fever	5	1
Erysipelas	20	...	1	2	...	1	5	6	5	2	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	10
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	nil.
Poliomyelitis	1	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	1	1
Chicken-pox	204	10	20	15	15	19	108	12	1	2	1	1
Malaria	nil.
Infantile Diarrhoea	93	37	22	15	7	5	7	5	5	3
Tuberculosis—																										
(a) Pulmonary	140	2	2	4	1	4	26	11	16	43	16	14	1	81	...	2	5	2	...	2	0	12	27	11	15	1
(b) Other forms	94	7	8	9	3	4	27	12	9	11	2	1	1	10	4	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Total	856	103	79	70	50	46	217	62	40	96	38	40	15	181	20	25	5	4	2	8	8	17	35	13	25	10

**PRIMROSE HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL
REPORT FOR 1925.**

In Hospital January 1st, 1925 :—

5 patients— 4 Scarlet Fever,
1 Diphtheria.

In Hospital January 1st, 1926 :—

4 patients— 4 Diphtheria.

Admitted during 1925 :—

57 patients— 42 Scarlet Fever,
10 Diphtheria,
1 Laryngeal Diphtheria,
1 Tonsilitis,
2 Babies with Mothers,
1 Pneumonia, following Pertussis.

3 Scarlet Fever cases were sent in for observation.

1 Diphtheria case was sent in for observation.

7 Scarlet Fever cases were desquamating on admission.

Discharged during 1925 :—

58 patients— 42 Scarlet Fever,
7 Diphtheria,
1 Laryngeal Diphtheria,
2 Babies,
1 Tonsilitis,
1 Pneumonia and Pertussis.

1 Scarlet Fever patient was re-diagnosed Pneumonia.

1 „ „ „ „ Puerperal Septicæmia.

1 „ „ „ „ Septic Urticaria.

1 Diphtheria patient was re-diagnosed Mastoid.

34 patients had clean heads on admission.

23 patients had dirty and verminous heads on admission.

TUBERCULOSIS.

As will be seen from the table, 234 cases of tuberculosis were notified for the first time during the year. The following table gives particulars of the number of cases on the tuberculosis register on December 31st, 1925 :—

December 31st, 1925.				
			Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Males	207	168
Females	155	164
Totals	362	332

During 1925, 100 cases died, 17 were removed from the register as the diagnosis was not confirmed, 2 cases were removed from the register as cured, and 6 cases were transferred to other districts.

I am indebted to Dr. Boleyn, the district tuberculosis officer, for the following particulars.

Number of Jarrow patients receiving Dispensary treatment during 1925 420

Number of Jarrow patients admitted to Sanatoria during 1925 59

New Cases and Mortality during 1925.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	2	6	1	2	2
1 to 5	7	4	14	10	2	5	4	1
5 to 10	13	13	17	10	...	2	4	1
10 to 15	8	3	5	7	...	6
15 to 20	11	5	4	5	8	4	1	1
20 to 25	7	9	1	4	6	3	...	1
25 to 35	11	16	2	4	12	6	1	...
35 to 45	10	6	2	...	8	3	...	1
45 to 55	5	4	1	...	6	3
55 to 65	4	1	4	2
65 and upwards	1	1	...	1
Totals	77	63	52	42	46	35	12	7

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during the year under these regulations. There are, so far as is known, no tubercular persons employed in the

milk trade in the borough. On persons making an application for the first time to be licensed as milk vendors, a list is obtained of the names of the persons to be employed, and this list is compared with the tuberculosis register.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

VII. Maternity and Child Welfare.

Two health visitors are employed by the Local Authority. They attend the Infant Welfare Centre on two afternoons a week (Tuesday and Thursday), and spend two hours a week giving mother-craft lectures. The rest of their time the health visitors spend in visiting expectant mothers and children (up to five years) in their homes.

A large amount of time is spent in routine visits. Each child is visited four times in the first year, twice in the second, and once in the third, fourth, and fifth years. In addition, if any defect requiring following up is discovered on a routine visit, the case is kept under observation until the defect is remedied.

Besides routine visits and following up of defects found, the health visitors investigate certain diseases occurring in children under five years of age. During 1925, a scheme was started, whereby the health visitors treat (under the direction of the medical practitioner in charge of the case) children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum. As total loss of sight may easily result from this disease unless skilled nursing is available, this arrangement is considered to be extremely desirable. As shown in the table further on in the Report, ten cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. All of these were treated at home and cured without impairment of vision resulting in any of the cases.

There is no maternity home in the borough, though, in view of the number of one and two-roomed dwellings in the area, a maternity home is almost a necessity. Many cases of abnormal labour are treated in the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle.

Dried milk and cod liver oil are supplied at the Infant Welfare

Centre at slightly over cost price, half price, and free. During 1925, 3,948 lbs. of dried milk and 424 bottles of cod liver oil were distributed.

A tabular statement of the work in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare is given at the end of the Report.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Notified.	CASES		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	At Home	In Hospital				
10	10	nil.	10	nil.	nil.	nil.

SUMMARY OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Maternity and Child Welfare—Report for year ending Dec. 31st, 1925.

Number of births registered:—

(a) Legitimate	879
(b) Illegitimate	23
	902

Number of births notified:—

(a) Live births	873
(b) Still births	32

Number of births un-notified Nil.

Notification of births:—

By Midwives	589
By Doctors and others	316

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

(a) First visits to infants	881
Revisits to Infants under 1 year	1,512
Revisits to Children 1—5	3,717
(b) First visits to expectant mothers	122
Revisits to expectant mothers	7
(c) Cases of still birth	28
(d) Ophthalmia Neonatorum	56
(e) Puerperal fever	2
(f) Diarrhoea	62

Found on First Visit—

Breast-fed Children	860
Partially Breast-fed Children	4
Artificially Fed Children.....	14

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Mothercraft Classes held	43
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Number of Attendances—

By Health Visitors	215
By Expectant Mothers	79
By Infants	2,076
By Children 1—5.....	285

Number of Consultations—

(a) Infants	1,054
(b) Expectant Mothers	68

Average Weekly Attendances—

(a) Health Visitors	4
(b) Expectant Mothers	1.5
(c) Infants under 1 year.....	40
(d) Children 1—5.....	5.5

Average Weekly Consultations—

(a) Infants and Children	20
(b) Expectant Mothers	1

Number of Breast-fed Children attending Centre	956
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Number of Artificially-fed Children attending Centre	912
--	-----

Number of Partially Breast-fed Children attending Centre...	209
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Number of Mothers and Infants in receipt of Dried Milk and/or Cod Liver Oil	1,014
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Number of lbs. distributed.....	3,948
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Number of Bottles of Cod Liver Oil	424
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